

THE BEE

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GRAND MASTER ASBURY

VIRGINIA ODD FELLOWS

Support J. C. Asbury for Grand Master—Point with Pride to Splendid Record and Fitness—Most Powerful Fraternal Order in America—Only 25 in 2,000,000 Can Reach Top.

Since its introduction into this country, March 4, 1843, the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows has steadily grown in numbers, wealth and influence until it has become by far the largest fraternal organization in America. The absorbing topic of conversation among at least two millions of people today is "Who is to be the next Grand Master of this powerful institution?"

King David Lodge, No. 1412, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, of Norfolk, Va., on February 3, 1910, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Lodge hereby indorses and presents to the Order of America, M. V. P., J. C. Asbury as a suitable brother to be elected to the exalted position of Grand Master of the Order at the B. M. C., to be held in Baltimore, Md., next September. Brother Asbury has been a faithful member of this Lodge for more than 25 years and performed with punctuality and humility every duty assigned him during that time, filling all the stations in the Lodge cheerfully and thoroughly. He has been no respecter of persons, but served the least as well as the greatest in a brotherly spirit. As a citizen he leads an exemplary life, and for four years held the most exalted position ever occupied by a colored man in Virginia—Commonwealth's Attorney for Norfolk County. This Lodge has a pardonable pride in his efficient service as editor and manager of the Odd Fellows' Journal for the past 13 years.

Since that date Past Patriarch, No. 33; P. G. M. Council, No. 17; Brotherly Love Lodge, No. 1303; Star of the East Lodge, No. 1820; Norfolk Lodge, No. 3253, and Huntersville Lodge, No. 3395; District Grand Master John W. Barnes and almost the entire brotherhood in Virginia have indorsed Mr. Asbury for Grand Master and announced their intention to support him at Baltimore next September with the largest delegation from that State that ever attended a general meeting of the Order. Offers of support have been pouring in upon Mr. Asbury from many delegates from all sections of the country, and his friends believe that he will be the choice of the Fraternity for the exalted position with which his name has been connected.

Mr. Asbury was elected editor of the Odd Fellows' Journal in January, 1897, and removed to Philadelphia from Norfolk, Va., the latter part of that month. He has edited the official



Mr. J. C. ASBURY.

organ of the Order with ability and fairness. He has been in no quarrels with his editorial brethren and has the good-will and esteem of them all. His administration of the business affairs of his office has been a success. He has paid his own salary and all expenses of the printing-plant out of his earnings. The Order invested \$4,500 in machinery, etc., and to this has been added from the earnings of the printing-plant \$5,500 in type, metal, folding and linotype machines. And all this with the Lodges and Households owing the department \$9,000 for subscriptions.

On coming to Philadelphia, Mr. Asbury at once became an active and leading figure in religious, fraternal and business life. He is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Union Baptist Church, the church having the largest membership of that denomination in Philadelphia; was for nine years superintendent of the Sunday school, and is a Director of the Mercy Hospital and School for Nurses. He is a director of the Star Savings Bank, president of the Keystone Aid Society, one of the leading sick, accident and death benefit societies in America; the president and organizer of the Eden Cemetery Company, which owns and conducts what is believed to be the most beautiful and best-kept cemetery for colored people in the United States. Mr. Asbury is active in many other fraternal and benevolent organizations. He has in Philadelphia, as in Virginia, interested himself in all movements for the advancement of the race. His long and active career in the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, his large experience in pub-

lic affairs, and his well-known poise and conservatism, fit him admirably for the duties of the office of Grand Master. What accentuates his fitness at this time, when there exists the aftermath of considerable strife in the Order, is the well-known fact that in all his career, in political, business and fraternal life, he has never been known to discriminate against those who have opposed him, or use his official position to pursue or oppress those who have been his enemies. He believes that peace should accompany victory.

Mr. E. H. Morris, the well-known attorney, of Chicago, and Rev. E. P. Jones, District Grand Master of the Order in Mississippi, are also candidates for the Grand Mastership. Mr. Morris has been Grand Director, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Master, Delegate to England, and Attorney for the Order, and there is a widespread feeling among the membership that he should not come back. According to the laws of the Order, no man can serve as Grand Master more than four successive years, or two terms. It is a custom to give each Grand Master two terms of two years each, if he conducts himself well. Mr. Morris has had his four years. When it is considered that, according to custom, but 25 men can become Grand Master in 100 years, and further, that we have a membership upwards of 500,000; that the membership repeats itself once in every 25 years, making in a hundred years four times 500,000, or 2,000,000, it would appear that only 25 men out of 2,000,000 can reasonably expect to reach the Grand Mastership. This being the case, it is believed by many that to allow one man to repeat would be not only unjust, but a reflection upon the thousands of able men in the Order. It is the consensus of opinion that only as a result of a unanimous summons would a man be justified in becoming a candidate after having served four years.

National Negro Business League.
New York, July 25.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of President Booker T. Washington to speak at the coming meeting of the National Negro Business League, to be held here in New York City at the Palm Garden, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 17, 18 and 19. Col. Roosevelt's address should easily prove one of the chief attractions of this coming meeting.

In addition to Col. Roosevelt himself, addresses will be made by some of the most successful negro business men and women throughout the country. The present program, as it is being formulated, promises to be as interesting as any of the previous programs of this valued organization.

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the New York Evening Post; Mayor William J. Gaynor, Borough President McAneny, and a number of responsible New York business men will also be present and speak.

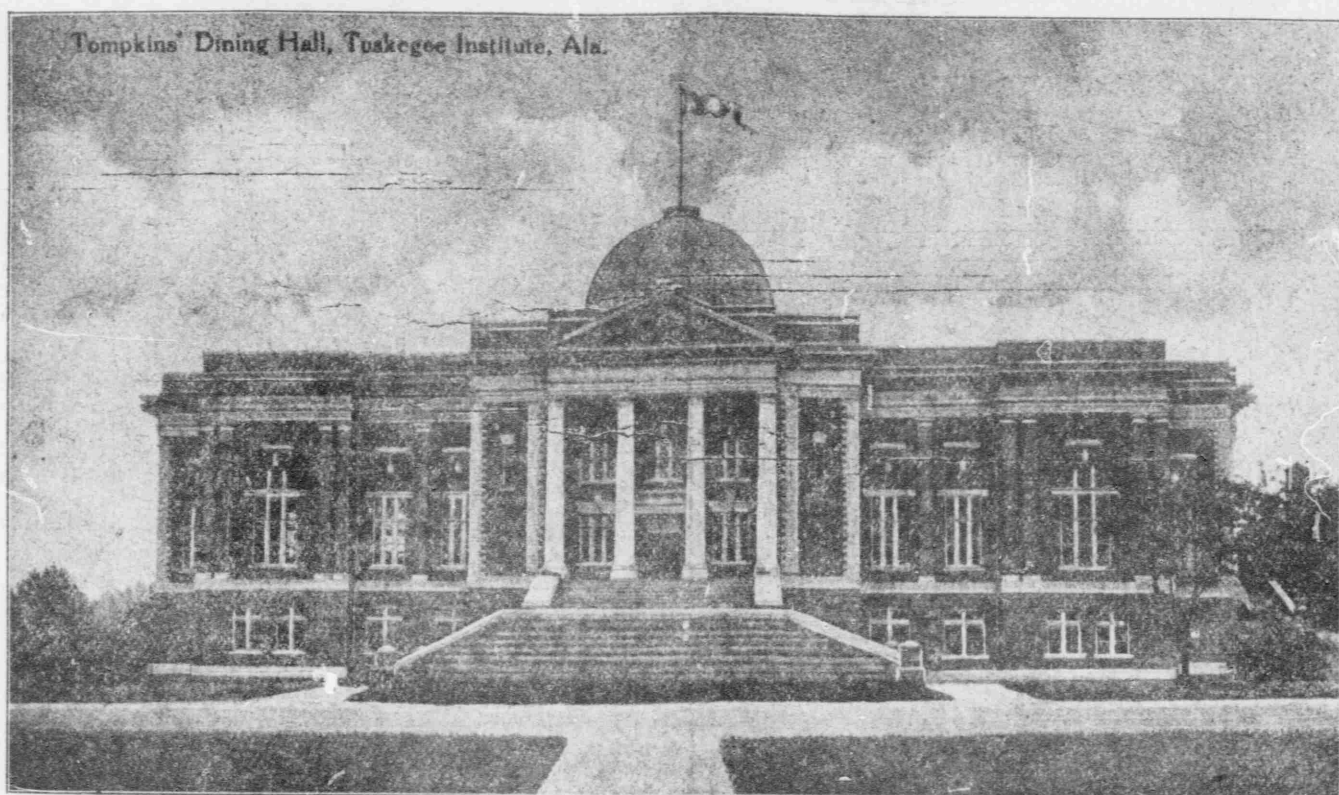
The social features being arranged by the New York Negro Business League are unusually attractive. Delegates intending to be present are urged to send early notice of such intention to Mr. B. F. Thomas, chairman, Reception Committee, 213 West 53d street, New York City, or to Mr. Fred R. Moore, chairman, Committee of Arrangements, 247 West 46th street, New York City.

The National Religious Training School, Durham, N. C., offers an unusually strong course for young men who are preparing to enter the Christian ministry. There is always an inviting field for the trained minister. Lectures by distinguished men will be delivered throughout the entire course. It will be thorough in every particular. It will seek to combine the cardinal principles of religion and work.

One hundred young men are desired to enter this particular department. The regular school term opens October 12, 1910.

All applications for admission must be made by September 15, 1910. For further information address the President, National Religious Training School, Durham, N. C.

Read The Bee.



Tompkins Hall, Tuskegee, Ala.

Look at this beautiful dining-hall at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

OPPOSED TO McKINLY

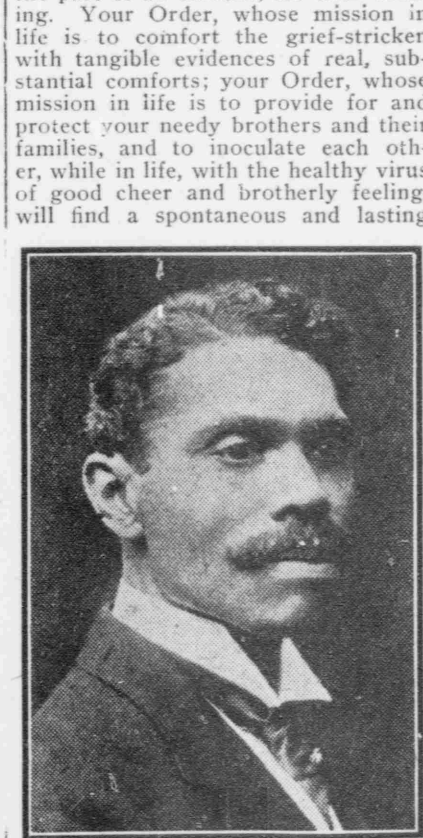
ORGANIZING AGAINST McKINLY.

The President May Not Appoint Him. Opposition Growing.

To the regret of the friends of Whitfield McKinlay there is an undertone being made against him. It is reported that President Taft may not appoint him, on account of the growing opposition to him. President Taft, it is said, has received a set of charges. Just how much truth there is in this, The Bee does not advise. The Bee does know, however, that at least 30 colored men have written letters against him, and charges will be preferred to the President against him. Just what weight they will have on the President, developments can only tell. On the other hand, the friends of McKinlay are working to convince the President that he is the right man to appoint.

Welcome Address Delivered by Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor for the Navy Department, to the Improved, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, Tuesday, July 26.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Eleventh Annual Convention of the Improved, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World: I have been asked to welcome you Elks to Washington. To my mind, this is an honored, but superfluous task. Superfluous for the reason that of all fraternal, social or benevolent organizations your Order is the one that does not need to be extended a welcome. Elks are always welcome, because they bring with them the sunshine of good cheer, and radiate wherever they enter the feeling of reciprocal joy. And when they depart they leave behind a deep sense of gratitude, on the part of all citizens, for their coming. Your Order, whose mission in life is to comfort the grief-stricken with tangible evidences of real, substantial comforts; your Order, whose mission in life is to provide for and protect your needy brothers and their families, and to inculcate each other, while in life, with the healthy virus of good cheer and brotherly feeling, will find a spontaneous and lasting



welcome here in Washington. Were it within my province, I would welcome you to everything of honor and amusement in this, our city and your city. But a trifle matter of race prejudice, peculiar and indigenous to this city, restricts that welcome to the hospitality of broad-minded men and brothers, and to that which is the property of the government, you and your forebears have helped to provide and maintain, and that government which some of you and some of your forebears, four times in its history, bared your breasts and offered your lives to protect.

However, the colored people of this city, the most hospitable, generous and intelligent to be found anywhere in civilization, will see to it that you want for nothing. They will see to it that when you leave the city you will be richer in experience, enjoyment and wisdom than when you came. And, if you insist on hospitality being extended to the utmost limit,

it, they will see to it that you are relieved of your cash, if you find it too burdensome to carry around beneath a Washington summer's sun.

The local lodges here, composed of some of the best and most praiseworthy of men, have spared no pains to make your coming a delightful anticipation, and your stay a pleasant realization. It is the wish of everyone that your deliberations be marked by the teachings of brotherly kindness which your Order so well exemplifies, and that your pleasures be not marred by a single unpleasant incident.

On behalf of the local lodges, and the good, appreciative citizens of this city, I welcome you into our midst and invite you to remain as long as you desire, and to return whenever the spirit moves you. I might, appropriately, add that the Elks, this benevolent and protective Order to whom we extend a hearty welcome today, is one bearing the gift of peace and good-will.

No honors of war to your Order belong. Your plain stem of life never flowered into song.

But the fountain you've opened still gushes by the way.

And the world for your coming is better to-day.

Welcome, welcome, a thrice welcome for you to this city.

DR. SHEPARD'S GREAT WORK.

Dr. DuBois Speaks—The Great Educator Speaks at Durham.

Durham, N. C., July 26.—W. E. B. DuBois, Director of Sociological Research looking into the progress of the American negro, was the central figure in the last week's program of the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua here. Dr. DuBois gave three lectures, the first on "The history of education," and the other two on "The history of the negro." His first lecture on "The history of the negro" dealt with the record on negroes in Egypt and in central and northern Africa, which brought his narrative to the beginning of the African slave trade.

In his second address, Dr. DuBois stated that the negroes of to-day should consider it a privilege to help in the solution of the negro problem as one of the world's greatest movements, and not as having to do with something unpleasant. He called attention to the fact that the majority of the people of the world were colored, and that a belief in humanity must necessarily be a belief in the colored man. In the course of his remarks, Dr. DuBois said: "Back of slavery and the slave trade lay, of course, several excuses. The first excuse was that slavery gave an excuse for the conversion of the heathen. But what was to be done, when the converted slaves wanted to enter the Christian church? The old English law said that no Christian could be held a slave. That took the excuse for slavery away, but another was soon found.

"Just as soon as one evil goes on unattended to, with the hope that it will settle itself, another one will rise up in its place. Problems like slavery, that were 400 years in the making, do not settle themselves. There came the attempt to establish a feudal system with black and white serfs at the bottom. The rise of the cotton industry spoiled that and placed slavery on an economic basis, and consequently beyond the pale of criticism.

"Then came certain hindrances. The history of the United States from the Missouri compromise to the civil war is the attempt of the slave States to get more land for the cultivation of cotton and the extension of slavery. They were up against a proposition of more land. They ran against the moral conscience of the Nation; slave property became unsafe, because of the underground railway and the moral sense, for slaves could run away to the Northern States and Canada. Finally slavery was overthrown. "Reconstruction with its subsequent criticism of the negro resulted. I fear that too often, negroes themselves yield to the criticism that is passed upon the giving of the ballot to them directly after the civil war. It was absolutely necessary. It was not given to the ex-slaves because they thought they could use it properly; not be-

Tuskegee's New Dining Hall.

The above picture is of the dining hall known as Tompkins Hall, recently erected at Tuskegee Institute in memory of the late Charles E. Tompkins, of Southport, Conn. It is the largest and most imposing building upon the Institute grounds. It contains a dining-room for teachers, with a seating capacity for 180 persons; a dining hall for students, with a seating capacity of 2,000, and an assembly room large enough to seat 2,500 persons. The kitchens and bakery are also located in the building, and provision has been made for the installation at an early date of a complete refrigerating plant. The building is 225 feet long by 168 feet wide. It occupies about half an acre of ground. Its cost, in all particulars, has not been far from \$175,000.

cause it was thought they were qualified for its best and highest use, but I submit that the best way to train a man to use the ballot is to let him use it. The ballot was the only way to guarantee to the negro his freedom. The 14th and 15th amendments were absolutely necessary to guarantee the enforcement of the 13th. Too many attempts were made directly after emancipation to again subject the negroes to slavery in everything except the name.

"Moreover, the record of the negroes in Southern Legislatures was not so bad. True, they did some silly things, but they gave to the South some things that still remain. The first system of free public schools was given by this so-called carpet-bag rule, with large negro majorities in the Legislatures. They gave the South its first democratic government by opening the ballot to the negroes and the poor whites. Hitherto the government in most of the Southern States was one of the aristocracy.

"To be sure, much stealing was done in the Legislatures under negro control. Some is done now. At that time stealing was going on all over the country, from St. Louis to Washington. One clique in Congress stole fifty millions in one deal, which besmirched even a Vice President and a Cabinet Secretary. The South Carolina government was especially extravagant and did some silly things. The attempt was made to buy up a large tract of land and parcel it out to a large number of people. The bill did pass. In the end the result was that the State had some mighty poor land, and some Southern people had a lot of money.

"Negro government was overthrown in a manner with which you are perfectly familiar. In overthrowing this rule, the step was taken, not only to get rid of the bad negroes in office, but all negroes. That is the one fault of disfranchisement. It hinders the development of the whites and keeps the State under the control of a few who are free to loot the public if they desire. It tells the black man he has got to have extra advantages, and to the white man that they are not necessary.

"It seems to me that the negro ought to get very busy trying to solve all these problems. There are entirely too many people of darker hue in the world for the problem of different races living together in peace and harmony to go unsolved. We people here in America have a splendid chance to anticipate that world-wide solution that is bound to come.

"It is unfair to ourselves not to protest when we feel ourselves being treated unjustly. It is unfair to our white neighbors. Nothing is doing the South more harm than to have a class of entirely unprotected citizens, a people who can be stepped on at will, a people who can be treated any way, who can be literally walked over without the right of redress; for, after all, the greatest harm is going to be done to the man who does the walking over."

Other prominent men have lectured during the week. Dr. W. Y. Chapman, of Newark, N. J., concluded his series of addresses. Hon. N. B. Broughton, of Raleigh, N. C., prominent Sunday school worker, delivered two addresses on Sunday school methods, followed by George W. Little, of Washington, D. C., the famous crayon artist. Rev. W. I. Ford, of Jamestown, N. Y., began a series of

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

By Miss G. B. Maxfield

Paragraphic News.

Miss Mae Irwin, of Chicago, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Nurses at Freedman's Hospital as result of a civil service examination.

Miss Henrietta Vinton Davis has just published a "Book of Recitations." The book is from the press of the Miles Printing Company of Pittsburg. It is said to contain a choice collection of dramatic and humorous readings.

Mrs. Martha Generals, an aged colored woman, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been granted a bronze medal and a pension of \$20 a month by the Carnegie Hero Commission for saving the life of a four-year-old child.

During the year of 1909, there were 70 lynchings, 11 whites and 54 colored. This is said to be the highest record since 1904.

The Haym Solomon National Monument Association has been organized in San Francisco, the purpose of which is to build a monument in this city to the financier who contributed \$500,000 to the Colonists' Treasury during the Revolution.

Baltimore is to have one of the largest manufacturing firms in the South. All of the operatives will be colored. It will commence very soon.

Mr. C. S. L. Baker, of Chicago, colored, who invented the Friction Heater, will, no doubt, accumulate a fortune. The Friction Heater heats railroad and street cars, saving the companies \$4.20 per day.

Miss Caroline Hazard, for eleven years president of Wellesley College, and one of the best known women educators in the country, has resigned. The resignation is due to poor health. Rumor has it that Prof. Kelly Miller, of Howard University, is being considered for the presidency of Western University, located at Quindaro, Kan.

There is quite a stir in Elizabeth, N. J., over the appointment of Miss Rachel Falson, a colored graduate, to teach school in the residential section of the city, attended exclusively almost by white children.

It is said Jason Brown, son of John Brown, the hero of Harpers Ferry, is living the life of a hermit in Ohio, devoting his time to perfecting a flying machine which he has invented.

Mr. Benjamin F. Thomas, proprietor of the Hotel Maceo, New York City, has been appointed a State examiner of automobile chauffeurs, at a salary of \$1,800 a year.

Cardinal Gibbons celebrated his 76th birthday July 23. He received many messages of congratulation and greeting.

Maryland, it is said, is to have a negro insane hospital which will cost \$100,000.

At the meeting of the Interdenominational Bible College held in Shiloh Baptist Church, it was said "The saloon influence is the greatest hindrance to civic betterment in this city."

Secretary Wilson's meat inspectors will continue to inspect lard substitute, and not a pound of that article can go into interstate or foreign commerce unless it bears the mark "U. S. Inspected and Passed."

It is said 41 new banks with a capital of \$2,612,000 completed organization in the South during the month of June.

In the last year 19 cities in the South, through their Chambers of Commerce, or through some organizations of the merchants or business men, have taken practical steps to induce farmers to build telephone lines and connect with their towns.

A famous painting by Jean Francis Millet, valued at \$10,000, "The Shepherd and Flock," has been stolen from the Art Museum in San Francisco.

Miss Irene Payne, of Baltimore, who has spent two pleasant weeks with Bishop and Mrs. J. W. Smith and Miss Nellie E. Johnson, has returned home.

Bishop and Mrs. J. W. Smith and Miss Nellie E. Johnson, 1309 R street northwest, left the city last Sabbath to spend two weeks at the Comochague camp meeting, near Chambersburg, Pa., and then two weeks more in Maryland and Pennsylvania visiting friends.

addresses Sunday, and Bishop Robert Strange, of the Eastern Diocese of Carolina of the Episcopal Church, delivered a strong address Monday night.

Dr. M. W. Gilbert, of New York; Dr. John E. Ford, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Archdeacon George W. Avant, Newbern, N. C., continue their instruction in religious work. The commercial work, under Prof. W. P. Smith, of Lynchburg, Va., and the musical work, under the direction of Prof. F. A. Clark, deserve special mention.

Big Meeting.

The big meeting next Monday night at Galbraith Church will be one of the largest that has ever been held in this city. Besides the address of Dr. Corrothers, other eminent men will speak.

Get a House.

If you want a well-erected house in Virginia at a rent purchase, look elsewhere in The Bee. Don't miss the opportunity. Purchase at once.